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Serial No. 10/038,984
 Group No. 1635
 Confirmation No. 9705

PCT

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : C12N 15/82, A01H 5/00, A01N 65/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/17194 (43) International Publication Date: 4 August 1994 (04.08.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/00217 (22) International Filing Date: 6 January 1994 (06.01.94)		(74) Agents: SIBLEY, Kenneth, D. et al.; Bell, Seltzer, Park & Gibson, P.O. Drawer 34009, Charlotte, NC 28234 (US).	
(30) Priority Data: 007,998 21 January 1993 (21.01.93) US		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US Filed on 007,998 (CON) 21 January 1993 (21.01.93)		Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY [US/US]; 103 Holladay Hall, Campus Box 7003, Raleigh, NC 27695-7003 (US).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CONKLING, Mark, A. [US/US]; 5313 April Wind Drive, Fuquay-Varina, NC 27526 (US). OPPERMAN, Charles, H. [US/US]; 500 St. Andrews Court, Raleigh, NC 27615 (US). ACEDO, Gregoria, N. [US/US]; 22 Westridge Drive, Durham, NC 27713 (US). SONG, Wen [US/US]; 2702 Vanderbilt Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27607 (US).			
(54) Title: NEMATODE-RESISTANT TRANSGENIC PLANTS			
<p>TOBRB7 cDNA ANTI-SENSE</p> <p>TOBRB7 cDNA SENSE</p> <p>35SP NOS CONTROL</p> <p>TIB NPTII</p> <p>CONSTITUTIVE EXPRESSION OF SENSE AND ANTI-SENSE TOBRB7</p>			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Nematode-resistant transgenic plants are disclosed. The plants comprise plant cells containing a DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette, which construct comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction, a promoter operable in the plant cells, and a DNA comprising at least a portion of a DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein in either the sense or antisense orientation. Intermediates for producing the same along with methods of making and using the same are also disclosed. In an alternate embodiment of the invention, the sense or antisense DNA is replaced with a DNA encoding an enzymatic RNA molecule directed against the mRNA transcript of a DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein.</p>			

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NEMATODE-RESISTANT TRANSGENIC PLANTS

This invention was made with government support under grant number DMB 88-11077 from the National Science Foundation. The Government may have certain rights to this invention.

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Field of the Invention

This invention relates to methods of controlling plant-parasitic nematodes by application of recombinant DNA technology and the production of transgenic plants.

Background of the Invention

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World-wide, plant-parasitic nematodes are among the most devastating pathogens of life sustaining crops. In 1984, nematodes accounted for more than fifty billion dollars (US) in economic losses. The United States' portion of this figure alone is almost six billion dollars.

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Genetic resistance to certain nematode species is available in some cultivars, but these are restricted in number, and the availability of cultivars with both desirable agronomic features and resistance is limited. In addition, traditional methods for plant breeding require 5-10 years to produce a viable cultivar, while the need for new nematode control tools is immediate and critical.

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The major means of nematode control has been the application of chemical nematicides. During 1982, in the United States alone over 100 million pounds of nematicide were applied to crops. Chemical nematicides are generally 5 highly toxic compounds known to cause substantial environmental impact. In the past several years, issues such as ground water contamination, mammalian and avian toxicity, and residues in food have caused much tighter restrictions on the use of chemical nematicides. 10 Unfortunately, in many situations there is no alternative available for growers who rely upon nematicides to protect their crop from root-knot and cyst nematodes. Accordingly, there is a continuing need for new ways to combat nematodes in plants.

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Summary of the Invention

A first aspect of the present invention is a DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette. The construct comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction, (a) a promoter operable in a plant cell, (b) a DNA comprising at 20 least 15 nucleotides of a DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein in either the opposite orientation for expression (i.e., an antisense DNA) or the proper orientation for expression (i.e., a sense DNA), and (c) optionally, but preferably, a termination signal. The 25 promoter may be one which is constitutively active in plant cells, selectively active in plant root tissue cells, or a nematode-responsive element such as the nematode-responsive element of the Tobacco RB7 (TobRB7) promoter. Such constructs may be carried by a plant transformation vector 30 such as an *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* vector, which are in turn used to produce recombinant plants.

A second aspect of the present invention is, accordingly, a nematode-resistant transgenic plant. The 35 plant comprises cells containing a DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette as described above.

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In particular embodiments of the invention, DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein may be selected from the group consisting of: (a) isolated DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1 (which 5 DNA encodes the nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein given herein as SEQ ID NO:2) or SEQ ID NO:6 (which is a genomic DNA encoding the nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein given herein as SEQ ID NO:7, which is the same as SEQ ID NO:2); (b) isolated DNA which 10 hybridizes to isolated DNA of (a) above and which encodes a nematode inducible transmembrane pore protein (which isolated DNA is preferably at least 50% homologous with an isolated DNA of (a) above; and which pore protein is preferably at least 60% homologous with a pore protein of 15 (a) above); and (c) isolated DNA differing from the isolated DNAs of (a) and (b) above in nucleotide sequence due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, and which encode a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein. A specific example of such a DNA, in antisense configuration 20 for carrying out the present invention, is given herein as SEQ ID NO:3.

Additionally, in particular embodiments of the invention, DNA encoding a nematode-responsive element may be selected from the group consisting of: (i) isolated DNA 25 having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:5; and (ii) isolated DNA which hybridizes to isolated DNA of (i) above and which encodes a nematode responsive element (which is preferably at least 60% homologous to isolated DNA of (i) above; and which are preferably at least 10 or 15 30 nucleotides in length) (this definition is intended to include fragments of (i) above which retain activity as nematode-responsive elements).

The foregoing and other objects and aspects of this invention are explained in detail in the drawings 35 herein and the specification set forth below.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 illustrates a pair of DNA constructs comprising transcription cassettes, one in which the TobRB7 cDNA in sense configuration under the transcriptional control of a CaMV 35S promoter, and the other with a TobRB7 cDNA in antisense configuration under the transcriptional control of a CaMV 35S promoter. A nos 3' termination sequence and a neomycin phosphotransferase II (NPT-II) selectable marker for imparting kanamycin resistance is provided in both cases. The border regions of the Ti plasmid into which the cassette is inserted are indicated as "TiB".

Figure 2 illustrates transcription cassettes much like those illustrated in Figure 1 above, except that the constitutively active CaMV35S promoter is replaced with either the element TobRB7 Δ0.6 which is selectively active in root tissue cells or the nematode-responsive element TobRB7 Δ0.3.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is employed to combat nematodes, particularly the root knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.) and the cyst nematodes (*Globodera* spp. and *Heterodera* spp.). These nematodes have similar life cycles. Root-knot nematodes are sedentary endoparasites with an extremely intimate and complex relationship to the host plant. The infective second stage juvenile (J2) is free in the soil. Upon location of a host root, the J2 penetrates the root intercellularly in the region just posterior to the root cap and migrates to the developing vascular cylinder. The nematode then orients itself parallel to the cylinder and injects glandular secretions into the plant cells surrounding its head, resulting in the initiation of nematode feeding cells. These 5-7 cells undergo rapid nuclear divisions, increase tremendously in size, and become filled with pores and cell wall invaginations. The feeding site cells, or "giant cells",

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function as super transfer cells to provide nourishment to the developing nematode. During this time, the nematode loses the ability to move and swells from the normal eel shaped J2 to a large, pear shaped adult female. As the 5 nematode feeds on the giant cells, parthenogenic reproduction results in the the disposition of 300-1000 eggs. This entire process occurs over the span of 20-30 days, and root-knot nematodes may complete as many as 7 generations during a cropping season. The life cycle of 10 the cyst nematode is essentially the same, except that its feeding site is referred to as a "syncytia", and it undergoes sexual reproduction.

Nematode-inducible transmembrane pore proteins are pore proteins the expression of which is increased in 15 cells upon infection of a plant containing the cells by a plant-parasitic nematode at a position adjacent those cells. Increased expression of such pore proteins is required by the nematode in establishing a feeding site capable of passing nutrients from the plant to the 20 nematode. In general, and as explained in greater detail below, DNA encoding nematode-inducible transmembrane pore proteins include DNA which is 50% homologous or more with DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6. With respect to the protein, DNA encoding 25 nematode-inducible transmembrane pore proteins encode a protein which, in amino acid content, is about 60% homologous or more, or preferably about 70% homologous or more, with the protein having the amino acid sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:2. Determinations of homology are made 30 with the two sequences (nucleic acid or amino acid) aligned for maximum matching. Gaps in either of the two sequences being matched are allowed in maximizing matching. Gaps lengths of 10 or less are preferred, gap lengths of 5 or less are more preferred, and gap lengths of 2 or less still 35 more preferred.

Differential hybridization procedures are available which allow for the isolation of cDNA clones

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whose mRNA levels are as low as about 0.05% of poly(A⁺)RNA. See M. Conkling et al., *Plant Physiol.* 93, 1203-1211 (1990). In brief, cDNA libraries are screened using single-stranded cDNA probes of reverse transcribed mRNA from plant tissue (i.e., roots and leaves). For differential screening, a nitrocellulose or nylon membrane is soaked in 5xSSC, placed in a 96 well suction manifold, 150 µL of stationary overnight culture transferred from a master plate to each well, and vacuum applied until all liquid has passed through the filter. 150 µL of denaturing solution (0.5M NaOH, 1.5 M NaCl) is placed in each well using a multiple pipetter and allowed to sit about 3 minutes. Suction is applied as above and the filter removed and neutralized in 0.5 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 1.5 M NaCl. It is then baked 2 hours in vacuo and incubated with the relevant probes. By using nylon membrane filters and keeping master plates stored at -70°C in 7% DMSO, filters may be screened multiple times with multiple probes and appropriate clones recovered after several years of storage.

For example, to isolate genes whose expression is induced or enhanced by nematode infection, a cDNA library of mRNA isolated from nematode infected tobacco roots is constructed. The roots are staged such that mRNA is isolated at the time of giant cell initiation. The library is then screened by the procedures given above using single stranded cDNA probes of mRNA isolated from nematode-infected and control roots. Those cDNA clones exhibiting differential expression are then used as probes on tobacco genomic Southern blots (to confirm the cDNA corresponds to tobacco and not nematode transcripts) and Northern blots of root RNA from infected and control tissue (to confirm differential expression). Those clones exhibiting differential expression are then used as probes to screen an existing tobacco genomic library. Essentially the same procedure is carried out with plants other than tobacco and nematodes (or other pathogens) other than root-

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5 knot nematodes. The procedure is useful for identifying promoters induced by cyst nematodes, in which case the roots are staged such that mRNA is isolated at the time of syncytia initiation. For example, a potato-cyst nematode (*Globodera spp.*) inducible promoter is isolated from potato plants (*Solanum tuberosum*) in accordance with the foregoing procedures.

10 We have probed a wide variety of dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants at low stringency with TobRB7 probes and have found that most (if not all) plants contain a TobRB7 analog. We have already identified by low stringency hybridization such a root-specific cDNA analog from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (AtRB7) (Yamamoto, Cheng, and Conkling 1990 *Nucl. Acids Res.* 18: 7449).

15 Nematode-inducible transmembrane pore proteins employed in carrying out the present invention include proteins homologous to, and having essentially the same biological properties as, the nematode-inducible pore protein Tobacco RB7 disclosed herein as SEQ ID NO:2 (the same as SEQ ID NO:7). This definition is intended to encompass natural allelic variations in the pore protein. Cloned genes employed in carrying out the present invention may code for a nematode-inducible pore protein of any species of origin, including tobacco, soybean, potato, 20 peanuts, pineapple, cotton, and vegetable crops, but preferably encode a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein of dicot origin. Thus, DNA sequences which hybridize to DNA of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6 and code on expression for a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore 25 protein may also be employed in carrying out the present invention. Conditions which will permit other DNA sequences which code on expression for a pore protein to hybridize to a DNA having the sequence given as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6 can be determined in a routine manner. For 30 example, hybridization of such sequences may be carried out under conditions of reduced stringency or even stringent 35 conditions (e.g., conditions represented by a wash

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stringency of 0.3 M NaCl, 0.03 M sodium citrate, 0.1% SDS at 60°C or even 70°C to DNA having the sequence given as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6 herein in a standard *in situ* hybridization assay. See J. Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (2d Ed. 1989) (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory)). In general, such sequences will be at least 75% homologous, 80% homologous, 85% homologous, 90% homologous, or even 95% homologous or more with the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6 (in the case of SEQ ID NO:6, which is a genomic sequence, such homology is with respect to the exons alone, though the homology may be considered with respect to both introns and exons). Determinations of homology are made with the two sequences aligned for maximum matching. Gaps in either of the two sequences being matched are allowed in maximizing matching. Gap lengths of 10 or less are preferred, gap lengths of 5 or less are more preferred, and gap lengths of 2 or less still more preferred.

Antisense DNAs in the present invention are used to produce the corresponding antisense RNAs. An antisense RNA is an RNA which is produced with the nucleotide bases in the reverse or opposite order for expression. Such antisense RNAs are well known. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,801,540 to Calgene Inc. In general, the antisense RNA will be at least 15 nucleotides in length, and more typically at least 50 nucleotides in length. The antisense RNA may include an intron-exon junction (i.e., one, two, or three nucleotides on either or both sides of the intron-exon junction). Antisense RNAs which include an intron-exon junction are constructed with reference to a genomic DNA sequence.

Sense DNAs employed in carrying out the present invention are of a length sufficient to, when expressed in a plant cell, suppress the native expression of a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein as described herein in that plant cell. Such sense DNAs may be essentially an entire genomic or complementary DNA encoding the nematode-

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inducible transmembrane pore protein or a fragment thereof, with such fragments typically being at least 15 nucleotides in length.

In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, the sense or antisense DNA in the construct is replaced with a DNA encoding an enzymatic RNA molecule (i.e., a "ribozyme"), which enzymatic RNA molecule is directed against (i.e., cleaves) the mRNA transcript of a DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein as described hereinabove. DNA encoding enzymatic RNA molecules may be produced in accordance with known techniques. See, e.g., T. Cech et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,987,071 (the disclosure of which is to be incorporated herein by reference). Production of such an enzymatic RNA molecule and disruption of pore protein production combats the infection of plants by nematodes in essentially the same manner as production of an antisense RNA molecule: that is, by disrupting translation of mRNA in the cell which produces the pore protein.

Promoters employed in carrying out the present invention may be constitutively active promoters. Numerous constitutively active promoters which are operable in plants are available. A preferred example is the Cauliflower Mosaic Virus (CaMV) 35S promoter. In the alternative, the promoter may be a root-specific promoter or a nematode-responsive element, as explained in greater detail below.

Promoters which are selectively active in plant root tissue cells employed in carrying out the present invention include DNAs homologous to, and having essentially the same biological properties as, the Tobacco RB7 root-specific gene promoter disclosed herein as SEQ ID NO:4. This definition is intended to encompass natural allelic variations therein. Such elements may be of any species of origin, including tobacco, soybean, potato, peanuts, pineapple, cotton, and vegetable crops, but preferably are of dicot origin. Thus, DNA sequences which

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hybridize to DNA of SEQ ID NO:4 and contain a root-specific gene promoter may also be employed in carrying out the present invention. Conditions which will permit other DNA sequences which code for a such an element to hybridize to 5 a DNA having the sequence given as SEQ ID NO:4 can be determined in a routine manner. For example, hybridization of such sequences may be carried out under conditions as given above in connection with nematode-inducible transmembrane pore proteins. Such sequences will generally 10 be at least 75% homologous, 80% homologous, 85% homologous, 90% homologous, or even 95% homologous or more with the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:4. Gaps may be introduced to maximize homology when determining homology, as discussed above. In addition, homology may be 15 determined with respect to a 10 to 15 or even 25 or 50 base segment of a DNA having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 and capable of directing nematode-responsive transcription of a downstream DNA sequence (i.e., a structural gene or an antisense DNA) in a plant cell. By "base segment" is meant 20 a continuous portion thereof which is of the indicated number of nucleotides in length.

Nematode-responsive elements employed in carrying out the present invention include DNAs homologous to, and having essentially the same biological properties as, the Tobacco RB7 nematode-responsive element disclosed 25 herein as SEQ ID NO:5. This definition is intended to encompass natural allelic variations therein. Such elements may again be of any species of origin, including tobacco, soybean, potato, peanuts, pineapple, cotton, and 30 vegetable crops, but preferably are of dicot origin. Thus, DNA sequences which hybridize to DNA of SEQ ID NO:5 and contain a nematode-responsive element may also be employed in carrying out the present invention. Conditions which will permit other DNA sequences which code for a such an 35 element to hybridize to a DNA having the sequence given as SEQ ID NO:5 can again be determined in a routine manner. For example, hybridization of such sequences may be carried

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out under conditions as given above in connection with nematode-inducible transmembrane pore proteins. Such sequences will generally be at least 75% homologous, 80% homologous, 85% homologous, 90% homologous, or even 95% homologous or more with the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:5. Gaps may be introduced to maximize homology when determining homology, as discussed above. In addition, homology may be determined with respect to a 10 to 15 or even 25 or 50 base segment of a DNA having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 and capable of directing nematode-responsive transcription of a downstream DNA sequence (i.e., a structural gene or an antisense DNA) in a plant cell.

DNA constructs, or "transcription cassettes," of the present invention include, 5' to 3' in the direction of transcription, a promoter as discussed above, a DNA operatively associated with the promoter, and, optionally, a termination sequence including stop signal for RNA polymerase and a polyadenylation signal for polyadenylase. All of these regulatory regions should be capable of operating in the cells of the tissue to be transformed. Any suitable termination signal may be employed in carrying out the present invention, examples thereof including, but not limited to, the nos terminator, the CaMV terminator, or native termination signals derived from the same gene as the transcriptional initiation region or derived from a different gene. The term "operatively associated," as used herein, refers to DNA sequences on a single DNA molecule which are associated so that the function of one is affected by the other. Thus, a promoter is operatively associated with a DNA when it is capable of affecting the transcription of that DNA (i.e., the DNA is under the transcriptional control of the promoter). The promoter is said to be "upstream" from the DNA, which is in turn said to be "downstream" from the promoter.

The transcription cassette may be provided in a DNA construct which also has at least one replication system. For convenience, it is common to have a

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replication system functional in *Escherichia coli*, such as ColE1, pSC101, pACYC184, or the like. In this manner, at each stage after each manipulation, the resulting construct may be cloned, sequenced, and the correctness of the 5 manipulation determined. In addition, or in place of the *E. coli* replication system, a broad host range replication system may be employed, such as the replication systems of the P-1 incompatibility plasmids, e.g., pRK290. In addition to the replication system, there will frequently 10 be at least one marker present, which may be useful in one or more hosts, or different markers for individual hosts. That is, one marker may be employed for selection in a prokaryotic host, while another marker may be employed for selection in a eukaryotic host, particularly the plant 15 host. The markers may be protection against a biocide, such as antibiotics, toxins, heavy metals, or the like; provide complementation, by imparting prototrophy to an auxotrophic host; or provide a visible phenotype through the production of a novel compound in the plant. Exemplary 20 genes which may be employed include neomycin phosphotransferase (NPTII), hygromycin phosphotransferase (HPT), chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), nitrilase, and the gentamicin resistance gene. For plant host selection, non-limiting examples of suitable markers are 25 NPTII, providing kanamycin resistance or G418 resistance, HPT, providing hygromycin resistance, and the mutated aroA gene, providing glyphosate resistance.

The various fragments comprising the various constructs, transcription cassettes, markers, and the like 30 may be introduced consecutively by restriction enzyme cleavage of an appropriate replication system, and insertion of the particular construct or fragment into the available site. After ligation and cloning the DNA construct may be isolated for further manipulation. All of 35 these techniques are amply exemplified in the literature and find particular exemplification in J. Sambrook et al.,

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Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (2d Ed. 1989) (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory).

Vectors which may be used to transform plant tissue with DNA constructs of the present invention include 5 both *Agrobacterium* vectors and ballistic vectors, as well as vectors suitable for DNA-mediated transformation.

Methods of making recombinant nematode-resistant plants of the invention, in general, involve providing a plant cell capable of regeneration (the plant cell typically residing in a tissue capable of regeneration). 10 The plant cell is then transformed with a DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette of the present invention (as described herein) and a recombinant nematode-resistant plant regenerated from the transformed plant cell. As explained below, the transforming step is carried 15 out by bombarding the plant cell with microparticles carrying the transcription cassette, by infecting the cell with an *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* containing a Ti plasmid carrying the transcription cassette, or any other technique 20 suitable for the production of a transgenic plant.

Numerous *Agrobacterium* vector systems useful in carrying out the present invention are known. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,459,355 discloses a method for transforming susceptible plants, including dicots, with an 25 *Agrobacterium* strain containing the Ti plasmid. The transformation of woody plants with an *Agrobacterium* vector is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,795,855. Further, U.S. Patent No. 4,940,838 to Schilperoort et al. discloses a binary *Agrobacterium* vector (i.e., one in which the 30 *Agrobacterium* contains one plasmid having the vir region of a Ti plasmid but no T region, and a second plasmid having a T region but no vir region) useful in carrying out the present invention.

Microparticles carrying a DNA construct of the 35 present invention, which microparticle is suitable for the ballistic transformation of a plant cell, are also useful for making transformed plants of the present invention.

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The microparticle is propelled into a plant cell to produce a transformed plant cell, and a plant is regenerated from the transformed plant cell. Any suitable ballistic cell transformation methodology and apparatus can be used in practicing the present invention. Exemplary apparatus and procedures are disclosed in Sanford and Wolf, U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050, and in Christou et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,015,580. When using ballistic transformation procedures, the transcription cassette may be incorporated into a plasmid capable of replicating in or integrating into the cell to be transformed. Examples of microparticles suitable for use in such systems include 1 to 5 μm gold spheres. The DNA construct may be deposited on the microparticle by any suitable technique, such as by precipitation.

Plant species may be transformed with the DNA construct of the present invention by the DNA-mediated transformation of plant cell protoplasts and subsequent regeneration of the plant from the transformed protoplasts in accordance with procedures well known in the art.

Any plant tissue capable of subsequent clonal propagation, whether by organogenesis or embryogenesis, may be transformed with a vector of the present invention. The term "organogenesis," as used herein, means a process by which shoots and roots are developed sequentially from meristematic centers; the term "embryogenesis," as used herein, means a process by which shoots and roots develop together in a concerted fashion (not sequentially), whether from somatic cells or gametes. The particular tissue chosen will vary depending on the clonal propagation systems available for, and best suited to, the particular species being transformed. Exemplary tissue targets include leaf disks, pollen, embryos, cotyledons, hypocotyls, megagametophytes, callus tissue, existing meristematic tissue (e.g., apical meristems, axillary buds, and root meristems), and induced meristem tissue (e.g., cotyledon meristem and hypocotyl meristem).

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Plants of the present invention may take a variety of forms. The plants may be chimeras of transformed cells and non-transformed cells; the plants may be clonal transformants (e.g., all cells transformed to contain the transcription cassette); the plants may comprise grafts of transformed and untransformed tissues (e.g., a transformed root stock grafted to an untransformed scion in citrus species). The transformed plants may be propagated by a variety of means, such as by clonal propagation or classical breeding techniques. For example, first generation (or T1) transformed plants may be selfed to give homozygous second generation (or T2) transformed plants, and the T2 plants further propagated through classical breeding techniques. A dominant selectable marker (such as *nptII*) can be associated with the transcription cassette to assist in breeding.

Some plants-parasitic nematodes from which plants may be protected by the present invention, and the corresponding plants which may be employed in practicing the present invention, are as follows: Alfalfa: *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Meloidogyne hapla*, *Meloidogyne incognita*, *Meloidogyne javanica*, *Pratylenchus spp.*, *Paratylenchus spp.*, and *Xiphinema spp.*; Banana: *Radopholus similis*, *Helicotylenchus multicinctus*, *Meloidogyne incognita*, *M. arenaria*, *M. javanica*, *Pratylenchus coffeae*, and *Rotylenchulus reniformis*; Beans & peas: *Meloidogyne spp.*, *Heterodera spp.*, *Belonolaimus spp.*, *Helicotylenchus spp.*, *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, *Paratrichodorus anemones*, and *Trichodorus spp.*; cassava: *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, *Meloidogyne spp.* cereals: *Anguina tritici* (Emmer, rye, spelt wheat), *Bidens avenae* (oat, wheat), *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (rye, oat), *Subanguina radicicola* (oat, barley, wheat, rye), *Meloidogyne naasi* (barley, wheat, rye), *Pratylenchus spp.* (oat, wheat, barley, rye), *Paratylenchus spp.* (wheat), *Tylenchorhynchus spp.* (wheat, oat); chickpea: *Heterodera cajani*, *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, *Hoplolaimus seinhorsti*, *Meloidogyne spp.*, *Pratylenchus*

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spp.; Citrus: *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*, *Radopholus similis*, *Radopholus citrophilus* (Florida only), *Hemicycliophora arenaria*, *Pratylenchus* spp., *Meloidogyne* spp., *Bolonolaimus longicaudatus* (Florida only),
5 *Trichodorus*, *Paratrichodorus*, *Xiphinema* spp.; clover: *Meloidogyne* spp., *Heterodera trifolii*; coconut: *Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus*; coffee: *Meloidogyne incognita* (Most important in Brazil), *M. exigua* (widespread), *Pratylenchus coffeae*, *Pratylenchus brachyurus*, *Radopholus similis*, *Rotylenchulus reniformis*,
10 *Helicotylenchus* spp.; corn: *Pratylenchus* spp., *Paratrichodorus minor*, *Longidorus* spp., *Hoplolaimus columbus*; cotton: *Meloidogyne incognita*, *Belonolaimus longicaudatus*, *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, *Hoplolaimus galeatus*, *Pratylenchus* spp., *Tylenchorhynchus* spp.,
15 *Paratrichodorus minor*; grapes: *Xiphinema* spp., *Pratylenchus vulnus*, *Meloidogyne* spp., *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*, *Rotylenchulus reniformis*; grasses: *Pratylenchus* spp., *Longidorus* spp., *Paratrichodorus christiei*, *Xiphinema* spp., *Ditylenchus* spp.; peanut:
20 *Pratylenchus* spp., *Meloidogyne hapla*, *Meloidogyne arenaria*, *Criconemella* spp., *Belonolaimus longicaudatus* (in Eastern United States); pigeonpea: *Heterodera cajani*, *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, *Hoplolaimus seinhorsti*,
25 *Meloidogyne* spp., *Pratylenchus* spp.; pineapple: *Paratrichodorus christiei*, *Criconemella* spp., *Meloidogyne* spp., *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, *Helicotylenchus* spp., *Pratylenchus* spp., *Paratylenchus* spp.; potato: *Globodera rostochiensis*, *Globodera pallida*, *Meloidogyne* spp.,
30 *Pratylenchus* spp., *Trichodorus primitivus*, *Ditylenchus* spp., *Paratrichodorus* spp., *Nacoabbus aberrans*; rice: *Aphelenchiodes besseyi*, *Ditylenchus angustus*, *Hirschmanniella* spp., *Heterodera oryzae*, *Meloidogyne* spp.
small fruits: *Meloidogyne* spp.; *Pratylenchus* spp.,
35 *Xiphinema* spp., *Longidorus* spp., *Paratrichodorus christiei*, *Aphelenchoides* spp. (strawberry); soybean: *Heterodera glycines*, *Meloidogyne incognita*, *Meloidogyne javanica*,

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Belonolaimus spp., *Hoplolaimus columbus*: sugar beet:
Heterodera schachtii, *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Meloidogyne*
spp., *Nacobbus aberrans*, *Trichodorus* spp., *Longidorus* spp.,
5 *Paratrichodorus* spp.; sugar cane: *Meloidogyne* spp.,
Pratylenchus spp., *Radopholus* spp., *Heterodera* spp.,
Hoplolaimus spp., *Helicotylenchus* spp., *Scutellonema* spp.,
10 *Belonolaimus* spp., *Tylenchorhynchus* spp., *Xiphinema* spp.,
Longidorus spp., *Paratrichodorus* spp.; tea: *Meloidogyne*
spp., *Pratylenchus* spp., *Radopholus* similis,
15 *Hemicriconemoides kanayaensis*, *Helicotylenchus* spp.,
Paratylenchus curvitatus; tobacco: *Meloidogyne* spp.,
Pratylenchus spp., *Tylenchorhynchus claytoni*, *Globodera*
tabacum, *Trichodorus* spp., *Xiphinema americanum*,
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Europe only), *Paratrichodorus* spp.;
20 tomato: *Pratylenchus* spp., *Meloidogyne* spp.; tree fruits:
Pratylenchus spp. (apple, pear, stone fruits),
Paratylenchus spp. (apple, pear), *Xiphinema* spp. (pear,
cherry, peach), *Cacopaurus pestis* (walnut), *Meloidogyne*
spp. (stone fruits, apple, etc.), *Longidorus* spp. (cherry),
25 *Criconemella* spp. (peach), and *Tylenchulus* spp. (olive).

In view of the foregoing, it will be apparent
that plants which may be employed in practicing the present
invention include (but are not limited to) tobacco
(*Nicotiana tabacum*), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), soybean
25 (*glycine max*), peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea*), cotton
(*Gossypium hirsutum*), cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), coffee
(*Cofea* spp.), coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), pineapple (*Ananas*
comosus), citrus trees (*Citrus* spp.), banana (*Musa* spp.),
30 corn (*Zea mays*), wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, and
vegetables such as green beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), lima
beans (*Phaseolus limensis*), and peas (*Lathyrus* spp.).
Thus, an illustrative category of plants which may be used
to practice the present invention are the dicots, and a
more particular category of plants which may be used to
35 practice the present invention are the members of the
family Solanaceae.

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In practice, a crop comprising a plurality of plants of the invention are planted together in an agricultural field. By "agricultural field", we mean a common plot of soil or a greenhouse, with the determinative feature typically being that a common population of nematodes infect that crop of plants. Thus, the present invention provides a method of combatting plant parasitic nematodes in an agricultural field, by planting the field with a crop of plants according to the invention.

The examples which follow are set forth to illustrate the present invention, and are not to be construed as limiting thereof.

EXAMPLE 1

Isolation and Expression of Genomic

Root-Specific Clone RB7

Nicotiana tabacum cv Wisconsin 38 was used as the source of material for cloning and gene characterization. Genomic DNA was partially digested with Sau3A and size-fractionated on 5 to 20% potassium acetate gradients. Size fractions of 17 to 23 kb were pooled and ligated into the λ vector, EMBL3b that had been digested with BamHI and EcoRI. See A. Frischauf et al., J. Mol. Biol. 170, 827-842 (1983). A primary library of approximately 3.5×10^6 recombinants was screened by plaque hybridization. Positive clones were plaque purified. Restriction maps of the genomic clones were constructed using the rapid mapping procedure of Rachwitz et al., Gene 30, 195-200 (1984).

Regions encoding the root-specific clones were identified by Southern blots. To further define the transcribed regions, we took advantage of the fact that the genes are expressed at high levels. Thus, probes made of cDNA of reverse transcribed poly(A+)RNA would hybridize to Southern blots of restricted genomic clones in a manner analogous to differential screening experiments. See F. Kilcherr, Nature 321, 493-499 (1986). The clones were

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digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and the fragments separated on agarose gels. These fragments were then Southern blotted to nitrocellulose filters and probed with reverse transcribed root poly(A+)RNA. The probe was
5 primed using random hexanucleotides (Pharmacia Biochemicals, Inc.) such that the 3' termini of the mRNA molecules would not be over represented among the probe.

Clones hybridizing to each root-specific cDNA clone were plaque purified. Comparisons of the restriction maps of the genomic clones with genomic Southern hybridization experiments (not shown) reveal a good correlation of the sequences hybridizing to the root-specific cDNA clones. Clone λ5A hybridized to the cDNA clone TobRB7. This appears to be the genomic clone corresponding to TobRB7 and accordingly was designated as TobRB7-5A (SEQ ID NO:6) and used to generate the promoter sequences employed in the experiments described below. The cell membrane channel protein is set forth as SEQ ID NO:7.
10
15

EXAMPLE 2

20 Identification of a Nematode-Responsive Element Within the TobRB7 Promoter

The ability of the TobRB7 promoter region of the λ5A genomic clone to regulate the expression of a heterologous reporter gene was tested by cloning approximately 1.4 kb of 5' flanking sequence into pBI101.2. The length of the TobRB7 flanking region employed was varied to explore how various portions of the flanking region affected expression of GUS.
25

In brief, a TobRB7 5' flanking region was isolated from λ5A and fused with β-glucuronidase in the Agrobacterium binary vector, pBI 101.2. This vector contains a β-glucuronidase (GUS) reporter gene and an nptII selectable marker flanked by the T-DNA border sequences (R. Jefferson et al., EMBO J. 6, 3901-3907 (1987)). The TobRB7 structural gene was completely removed and the TobRB7 flanking regions fused to the GUS initiating methionene
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codon. The construction was mobilized into an Agrobacterium host that carries a disarmed Ti-plasmid (LBA4404) capable of providing (in trans) the vir functions required for T-DNA transfer and integration into the plant genome, essentially as described by An et al., in S. Belvin and R. Schilperoort, eds., Plant Molecular Biology Manual, Martinus Nijhoff, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, pp A3-1-19 (1988). Nicotiana tabacum SR1 leaf discs were infected and transformants selected and regenerated as described by An et al., *Plant Physiol.* 81, 301-305 (1986).

Whole plants or excised root and leaf tissue were assayed for GUS expression according to Jefferson et al., *supra*. For histochemical staining, plants were incubated in the 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl β -D-glucuronide (X-GLUC) at 37°C overnight. Tissues expressing GUS activity cleave this substrate and thereby stain blue. After the incubation the tissues were bleached in 70% ethanol. GUS enzyme activities were measured using the fluorogenic assay described by Jefferson et al.

The activity of the various deletion mutants was tested. The greatest root-specific gene expression was obtained with the Δ 0.6 deletion mutant (SEQ ID NO:4). Only the Δ 0.3 deletion mutant (SEQ ID NO:5) was inactive as a promoter, indicating that the TobRB7 promoter is found in the region extending about 800 nucleotides upstream from the TobRB7 structural gene. However, the Δ 0.3 deletion mutant (SEQ ID NO:5) contains the RB7 nematode-responsive element, as discussed below.

EXAMPLE 3

Localization of Gene Activation in
Nematode Infected Plants

Transgenic tobacco plants prepared as described in Example 2 above were infected with tobacco root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne incognita*) in accordance with known techniques. See, e.g., C. Opperman et al., *Plant Disease*, 869-871 (October 1988). Roots were stained for GUS

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activity (blue) and nematodes were stained red at three stages: (a) 24-48 hours post infection; (b) 7-10 days post infection; and (c) 20-25 days post infection. Nematodes were stained after GUS staining by incubating roots in 95% ethanol/glacial acetic acid (1:1) plus five drops of acid fuchsin (per 100 mLs) for four hours, then destained in a saturated chloral hydrate solution for twelve hours to overnight.

GUS activity was generally found in the elongation zone of the root. At 24-48 hours post infection, second stage juvenile nematodes have penetrated the tobacco roots, are in the corticle tissue and are migrating in search of an appropriate feeding site. Juveniles in the vascular tissue at this stage have already begun to establish feeding sites. At 7-10 days post infection, swollen late second stage juveniles are seen with their heads in the feeding site. At 20-25 days post infection, adult nematodes are seen protruding from galled root tissue, with their head still embedded in the vascular tissue and the posterior exposed to allow egg deposition.

GUS activity in nematode infected root tissue of plants transformed with the various deletion mutants described in Example 2 indicated that the nematode-responsive element of the TobRB7 promoter is located in the Δ0.3 (SEQ ID NO:5) deletion mutant.

Similar results are obtained with the peanut root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne arenaria*).

During the foregoing experiments, it was observed that duration of gene expression in nematode-infected plants was much longer than in uninfected plants, and that the regions of gene activity were no longer restricted to the elongation zone of the root. For example, in each location where a nematode was able to establish a feeding site, gene expression continued at that site for as long as 25-30 days (i.e., the duration of the nematode life cycle).

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EXAMPLE 4

Inhibition of Nematode Feeding Site Formation
by Expression of Sense or Antisense TobRB7 mRNA

This example demonstrates the ability of transgenic plants expressing sense and anti-sense TobRB7 mRNA under the control of a constitutively active promoter to interfere with the establishment of root-knot nematode feeding sites. The constructions employed are described in Figure 1, and the plants were prepared in essentially the same manner as described in Example 2 above. The sense DNA employed had the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1, and the antisense DNA employed had the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:3. The promoter employed was the Cauliflower Mosaic Virus 35S promoter, and the termination signal employed was the nos terminator. The constructs were transferred to the Agrobacterium binary vector pBIN19 and transgenic plants were produced in essentially the same manner as described above: tobacco leaf disks were transformed and transformants selected on kanamycin; regenerants were allowed to self and set seeds; seeds (R2) were germinated on kanamycin and segregation of the Kan' marker assayed; those plants exhibiting a 3:1 segregation (i.e., containing a single locus of integration) were allowed to self; progeny of the R2 were germinated on kanamycin to determine those R2 progeny that were homozygous for the transgene.

The phenotypes of a large number of control, sense, and antisense plants were examined. Control plants looked like normal tobacco. Sense and antisense plants exhibited similar phenotypes: 1) long internodes, (2) narrow and pointed leaves, and (3) early flowering. These phenotypes resemble "stress" phenotypes exhibited by plants grown in suboptimal conditions, such as small pots. It appears that the "stress" phenotype in sense plants results from the phenomenon of co-suppression: a phenomenon in which plants carrying transgenes in the sense orientation show reduced, rather than increased, levels of gene

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expression. See, e.g., C. Napoli et al., *The Plant Cell* 2, 279-289 (1990).

Transgenic plants of sense transformants, anti-sense transformants, and control transformants were
5 infected with second-stage juveniles of *M. arenaria* in essentially the same manner as described above. Approximately 100,000 nematodes suspended in sterile water were pipetted along the roots of plants growing on agar plates. Plants were maintained in a growth chamber at
10 25°C. At 24 hr post infection, juveniles were observed in various stages of root penetration on all plates. Galls were visible on all treatments by 3-5 days post infection.

Roots were harvested from plates 2A, 2B, and 7 (anti-sense); 13 and 37 (sense); and 22A and 22B (control) at 21 days post-infection. Initial observations revealed substantial and extensive galling of the sense and control plants. Galls often appeared in clusters along the root. It appeared that in a number of galls, adult female nematodes had begun reproduction. In contrast, few galls
15 were present on the anti-sense plants. Those that were present occurred singly rather than in clusters and were substantially reduced in size compared to the sense and control plants (<50% the diameter). Two of the three plates yielded no plants with visible galling at 21 days
20 post-infection.
25

Roots from each treatment were stained with acid fuchsin to determine stage of nematode development and the degree of root penetration. Roots of sense and control plants were infected with numerous nematodes in various stages of development. Mature females were observed in several galls and egg production appeared to have been initiated. Galls contained numerous nematodes. Other stages observed included vermiform second-stage juveniles, swollen second-stage juveniles, and third/fourth stage
30 juveniles. No adult males were observed within roots or on plates. Far fewer nematodes were observed in anti-sense plants. Those that were present were mostly veriform or
35

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swollen second-stage juveniles. No adult female nematodes were found. Several adult male nematodes were observed within the roots, but not on the plate surface. Galls that were present generally contained a single nematode and tended to occur at root junctions.

EXAMPLE 5

Effect on Nematode Nematode Egg Mass Rating of Expression of Sense or Antisense TobRB7 mRNA under The Control of a Constitutive Promoter

Transgenic tobacco plants expressing sense or antisense TobRB7 mRNA prepared as described above were infected with tobacco root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne incognita*) in accordance with known techniques. See, e.g., C. Opperman et al., *Plant Disease*, 869-871 (October 1988). 63 days after infection, roots were harvested, egg masses were stained with Phloxine B to facilitate counting in accordance with known techniques and egg masses counted. Both sense and antisense plants were found resistant to nematodes. These data are given in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1: Egg Mass Ratings at 63 Days After Infection

Transformant Line	Egg Mass Rating	Number of Eggs	Plant Type
37	2.6+0.5	1120	sense
6	3.6+1.0	3516	antisense
20	3.8+1.3	3270	antisense
2	4.0+1.0	NA	antisense
13	4.3+0.5	5400	sense
34	4.4+0.7	4594	sense
36	4.5+0.8	6980	sense
21	4.6+0.5	5300	control
22	4.7+0.5	6000	control

Egg Mass Rating: 0=no egg masses; 1=<10 egg masses; 2=10-50 egg masses; 3=50-150 egg masses; 4=150-300 egg masses; 5=>300 egg masses.
NA=not available.

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EXAMPLE 6

Inhibition of Nematode Feeding Site Formation by
Expression of Sense or Antisense TobRB7 mRNA under
The Control of a Nematode-Responsive Element
5 or a Root-Specific Gene Promoter

Transgenic plants expressing sense anti-sense TobRB7 mRNA under the control of a promoter comprising a root specific gene promoter or a nematode-responsive element interfere with the establishment of root-knot 10 nematode feeding sites. The constructions employed are described in Figure 2. Sense, antisense, and control plants were produced in essentially the same manner as described in Example 4 above, except that the root specific promoter described above and having the sequence given in 15 SEQ ID NO:4 was employed in place of the CaMV 35S promoter. Additionally, sense, antisense, and control plants were produced in essentially the same manner as described in Example 4 above, except that the nematode-responsive element described above and having the sequence given 20 herein as SEQ ID NO:5 was employed in place of the CaMV 35S promoter. Resistance to nematodes is shown in the same manner as described above.

25 The foregoing examples are illustrative of the present invention, and are not to be construed as limiting thereof. The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the claims to be included therein.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Conkling, Mark A.
Opperman, Charles H.
Acedo, Gregoria N.
Song, Wen
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Nematode Resistant Transgenic Plants
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 7
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
(A) ADDRESSEE: Kenneth D. Sibley; Bell, Seltzer, Park and Gibson
(B) STREET: Post Office Drawer 34009
(C) CITY: Charlotte
(D) STATE: North Carolina
(E) COUNTRY: U.S.A.
(F) ZIP: 28234
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
(A) NAME: Sibley, Kenneth D.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 31,665
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 5051-201
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
(A) TELEPHONE: 919-881-3140
(B) TELEFAX: 919-881-3175
(C) TELEX: 575102

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 938 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 47..799

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 47..796

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CTTAAATTGA GCTTCCTTTG GGGCATTCTT CTAGTGAGAA CTAAAA ATG GTG AGG Ile Ala Phe Gly Ser Ile Gly Asp Ser Phe Ser Val Gly Ser Leu Lys 5 10 15	Met Val Arg 1	55
ATT GCC TTT GGT AGC ATT GGT GAC TCT TTT AGT GTT GGA TCA TTG AAG Ile Ala Phe Gly Ser Ile Gly Asp Ser Phe Ser Val Gly Ser Leu Lys 5 10 15		103
GCC TAT GTA GCT GAG TTT ATT GCT ACT CTT CTC TTT GTG TTT GCT GGG Ala Tyr Val Ala Glu Phe Ile Ala Thr Leu Leu Phe Val Phe Ala Gly 20 25 30 35		151
GTT GGG TCT GCT ATA GCT TAT AAT AAA TTG ACA GCA GAT GCA GCT CTT Val Gly Ser Ala Ile Ala Tyr Asn Lys Leu Thr Ala Asp Ala Ala Leu 40 45 50		199
GAT CCA GCT GGT CTA GTA GCA GTA GCT GTG GCT CAT GCA TTT GCA TTG Asp Pro Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Val Ala Val Ala His Ala Phe Ala Leu 55 60 65		247
TTT GTT GGG GTT TCC ATA GCA GCC AAT ATT TCA GGT GGC CAT TTG AAT Phe Val Gly Val Ser Ile Ala Ala Asn Ile Ser Gly Gly His Leu Asn 70 75 80		295
CCA GCT GTC ACT TTG GGA TTG GCT GTT GGT GGA AAC ATC ACC ATC TTG Pro Ala Val Thr Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Gly Gly Asn Ile Thr Ile Leu 85 90 95		343
ACT GGC TTC TTC TAC TGG ATT GCC CAA TTG CTT GGC TCC ACA GTT GCT Thr Gly Phe Phe Tyr Trp Ile Ala Gln Leu Leu Gly Ser Thr Val Ala 100 105 110 115		391
TGC CTC CTC CTC AAA TAC GTT ACT AAT GGA TTG GCT GTT CCA ACC CAT Cys Leu Leu Leu Lys Tyr Val Thr Asn Gly Leu Ala Val Pro Thr His 120 125 130		439
GGA GTT GCT GCT GGG CTC AAT GGA TTA CAA GGA GTG GTG ATG GAG ATA Gly Val Ala Ala Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Gln Gly Val Val Met Glu Ile 135 140 145		487
ATC ATA ACC TTT GCA CTG GTC TAC ACT GTT TAT GCA ACA GCA GCA GAC Ile Ile Thr Phe Ala Leu Val Tyr Thr Val Tyr Ala Thr Ala Ala Asp 150 155 160		535

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CCT AAA AAG GGC TCA CTT GGA ACC ATT GCA CCC ATT GCA ATT GGG TTC Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Leu Gly Thr Ile Ala Pro Ile Ala Ile Gly Phe 165 170 175	583
ATT GTT GGG GCC AAC ATT TTG GCA GCT GGT CCA TTC AGT GGT GGG TCA Ile Val Gly Ala Asn Ile Leu Ala Ala Gly Pro Phe Ser Gly Gly Ser 180 185 190 195	631
ATG AAC CCA GCT CGA TCA TTT GGG CCA GCT GTG GTT GCA GGA GAC TTT Met Asn Pro Ala Arg Ser Phe Gly Pro Ala Val Val Ala Gly Asp Phe 200 205 210	679
TCT CAA AAC TGG ATC TAT TGG GCC GGC CCA CTC ATT GGT GGA GGA TTA Ser Gln Asn Trp Ile Tyr Trp Ala Gly Pro Leu Ile Gly Gly Gly Leu 215 220 225	727
GCT GGG TTT ATT TAT GGA GAT GTC TTT ATT GGA TGC CAC ACC CCA CTT Ala Gly Phe Ile Tyr Gly Asp Val Phe Ile Gly Cys His Thr Pro Leu 230 235 240	775
CCA ACC TCA GAA GAC TAT GCT TAAAACTTAA AAGAAGACAA GTCTGTCTTC Pro Thr Ser Glu Asp Tyr Ala 245 250	826
AATGTTTCTT TGTGTGTTT CAAATGCAAT GTTGATTTT AATTAAAGCT TTGTATATTA TGCTATGCAA CAAGTTGTT TCCAATGAAA TATCATGTT TGTTTCTTT TG	886
	938

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 250 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met Val Arg Ile Ala Phe Gly Ser Ile Gly Asp Ser Phe Ser Val Gly 1 5 10 15
Ser Leu Lys Ala Tyr Val Ala Glu Phe Ile Ala Thr Leu Leu Phe Val 20 25 30
Phe Ala Gly Val Gly Ser Ala Ile Ala Tyr Asn Lys Leu Thr Ala Asp 35 40 45
Ala Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Val Ala Val Ala His Ala 50 55 60
Phe Ala Leu Phe Val Gly Val Ser Ile Ala Ala Asn Ile Ser Gly Gly 65 70 75 80

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His	Leu	Asn	Pro	Ala	Val	Thr	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Gly	Asn	Ile
															95
85															
Thr	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gly	Phe	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Ile	Ala	Gln	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser
															110
100															
Thr	Val	Ala	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Val	Thr	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val
															125
115															
Pro	Thr	His	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Asn	Gly	Leu	Gln	Gly	Val	Val
															140
130															
Met	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Thr	Phe	Ala	Leu	Val	Tyr	Thr	Val	Tyr	Ala	Thr
															160
145															
Ala	Ala	Asp	Pro	Lys	Lys	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ile	Ala
															175
165															
Ile	Gly	Phe	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Phe	Ser
															190
180															
Gly	Gly	Ser	Met	Asn	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ser	Phe	Gly	Pro	Ala	Val	Val	Ala
															205
195															
Gly	Asp	Phe	Ser	Gln	Asn	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Trp	Ala	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ile	Gly
															220
210															
Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gly	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Val	Phe	Ile	Gly	Cys	His
															240
225															
Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Thr	Ser	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Ala						
															250
245															

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 938 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CAAAAGAAC	CAAAACATGA	TATTCATTG	GAAACAACT	TGTTGCATAG	CATAATATAC		60
AAAGCTTAAA	TTAAAAATCA	ACATTGCATT	TGAAAACACA	CAAAGAAACA	TTGAAGACAG		120
ACTTGTCTTC	TTTTAAGTTT	TAAGCATAGT	CTTCTGAGGT	TGGAAAGTGGG	GTGTGGCATC		180

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CAATAAAGAC ATCTCCATAA ATAAACCCAG CTAATCCTCC ACCAATGAGT GGGCCGGCCC	240
AATAGATCCA GTTTTGAGAA AAGTCTCCTG CAACCACAGC TGGCCCAAAT GATCGAGCTG	300
GGTCATTGA CCCACCACTG AATGGACCAAG CTGCCAAAAT GTGGCCCCA ACAATGAACC	360
CAATTGCAAT GGGTGCAATG GTTCCAAGTG AGCCCTTTT AGGGTCTGCT GCTGTTGCAT	420
AAACAGTGTA GACCACTGCA AAGGTTATGA TTATCTCCAT CACCACTCCT TGTAATCCAT	480
TGAGCCCAGC AGCAACTCCA TGGGTTGGAA CAGCCAATCC ATTAGTAACG TATTTGAGGA	540
GGAGGCAAGC AACTGTGGAG CCAAGCAATT GGGCAATCCA GTAGAAGAAG CCAGTCAGA	600
TGGTGATGTT TCCACCAACA GCCAATCCC AAGTGACAGC TGGATTCAA TGGCCACCTG	660
AAATATTGGC TGCTATGGAA ACCCCAACAA ACAATGCAAA TGCAATGAGCC ACAGCTACTG	720
CTACTAGACC AGCTGGATCA AGAGCTGCAT CTGCTGTCAA TTTATTATAA GCTATAGCAG	780
ACCCAACCCC AGCAAACACA AAGAGAAGAG TAGCAATAAA CTCAGCTACA TAGGCCCTCA	840
ATGATCCAAC ACTAAAAGAG TCACCAATGC TACCAAAGGC AATCCTCACCC ATTTTAGTT	900
CTCACTAGAA AAATGCCCA AAAGAAGCTC AATTTAAG	938

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 706 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

GTCCTACACA ATGTGAATT GAATTAGTTT GGTACATACGG TATATCATAT GATTATAAT	60
AAAAAAAATT AGCAAAAGAA TATAATTAT TAAATATTTT ACACCATAAC AAACACAACC	120
GCATTATATA TAATCTTAAT TATCATTATC ACCAGCATCA ACATTATAAT GATTCCCTA	180
TGCGTTGGAA CGTCATTATA GTTATTCTAA ACAAGAAAGA AATTTGTTCT TGACATCAGA	240
CATCTAGTAT TATAACTCTA GTGGAGCTTA CCTTTCTTT TCCTTCTTT TTTTCTCTT	300
AAAAAAAATT TCACCTTTTA AATCTTGTAT ATTAGTAAAG CTTATCTAAA CAAAGTTTTA	360
AATTCAATTTC TTAAACGTCC ATTACAATGT AATATAACTT AGTCGTCTCA ATTAAACCAT	420
TAATGTGAAA TATAATCAA AAAAGCCAA AGGGCGGTGG GACGGCGCCA ATCATTGTC	480

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CTAGTCCACT CAAATAAGGC CCATGGTCGG CAAAACCAAA CACAAAATGT GTTATTTTA	540
ATTTTTCTT CTTTATTGT TAAAGTTGCA AAATGTGTTA TTTTGGTAA GACCCTATGG	600
ATATATAAAG ACAGGTTATG TGAAAACCTGG AAAACCATCA AGTTTAAGC AAAACCCCTCT	660
TAAGAACTTA AATTGAGCTT CTTTGGGGC ATTTTCTAG TGAGAA	706

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 368 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

AGCTTATCTA AACAAAGTTT TAAATTCTT TCTTAAACGT CCATTACAAT GTAATATAAC	60
TTAGTCGTCT CAATTAAACC ATTAATGTGA AATATAAAC CAAAAAAAGCC AAAGGGCGGT	120
GGGACGGCGC CAATCATTG TCCTAGTCCA CTCAAATAAG GCCCATGGTC GGCAAAACCA	180
AACACAAAAT GTGTTATTTT TAATTTTTC CTCTTTTATT GTTAAAGTTG CAAAATGTGT	240
TATTTTGCT AAGACCCAT GGATATATAA AGACAGGTTA TGTGAAACTT GGAAAACCAT	300
CAAGTTTAA GCAAAACCCCT CTTAAGAACT TAAATTGAGC TTCTTTGGG GCATTTTCT	360
AGTGAGAA	368

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 3426 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: promoter
- (B) LOCATION: 1..1877

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: exon
- (B) LOCATION: 1954..2079

(ix) FEATURE:

-32-

(A) NAME/KEY: intron
 (B) LOCATION: 2080..2375

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: exon
 (B) LOCATION: 2376..2627

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: intron
 (B) LOCATION: 2628..2912

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: exon
 (B) LOCATION: 2913..3284

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: 5'UTR
 (B) LOCATION: 1878..1953

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 (B) LOCATION: join(1954..2079, 2376..2627, 2913..3284)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

GGATCCCCCT	CTTTATAAT	AGAGGGTCAT	TACTTATTG	ACAATAAAAT	AATAAAATAA	60
AGCATATAGT	GGAGGACCCA	TGATGACTTG	TTTCTTCCTC	GATTTCGCC	GAGATTCTCT	120
CCCATAGTGC	GGTTGCAACG	GCCCTTGCTC	GCGAGCTCGA	TACTGGTTCG	AGCTCGGCAT	180
TGGACCGAGC	CCTCGACCTT	GGTCCGAGCT	CGATTCTGAC	TTGGGGTCTC	GGTATTCCGG	240
GTGAGTGTG	GTCGGTCTAT	GCATCTCGA	TAATCTCCGT	TTTGCCTCGT	AGTCGATTT	300
GGATATGAGC	TCGATAATGA	TACCGAGCTT	GTCATTGATC	GGTCTTAGAG	CTCGAAGTTC	360
GACGCCCTTA	CTTCGGACCT	TGACCGAGCT	TGTTATGTAG	ATATCCTTG	ATCGAAACAT	420
TATCGTTTG	ACCAATCCGT	ACGACTGACT	CAAATCGATT	TGACCGCACA	CAAGATTATT	480
TTCGAAAGAC	CCTCGACGTC	TTGGAGTATA	AAATAATTG	GTAAAGAGAG	TAATTGTTCG	540
TTAAAAATCT	TGACACCATT	CCAAGCATAAC	CCCTTATTGT	ACTTCAATT	ATTATCATT	600
TATCAGCATA	AACATTATAA	TAAGTTCTT	GGGTGTTGGA	ACGTCACTTT	AGTTATTCTA	660
AAGAGGAAAT	AGTTTCTTTT	TTGCTCATGA	CATCAGACAT	CTGGACTACT	ATACTGGAGT	720
TTACCTTTTC	TTCTCCTCTT	TTTCTTATTG	TTCCCTAAA	AAAAATTATC	ACTTTTTAAA	780
TGCATTAGTT	AAACTTATCT	CAACAACGTT	AAAATTAT	TTCTTGAATG	CCCATTACAA	840
TGTAATAGTA	AACTTAATT	AGTCGCTCC	ATGAACCATT	AATACGTACG	GAGTAATATA	900

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AAACACCATT GGGGAGTTCA ATTTGCAATA ATTTCTGCA AAAATGTAAA GTACCTTTT	960
GTTCTTCAA AATTTTACAA ATAAAAAATT GCAGCTCTT TTTTCTCTC TCTCCAAATA	1020
CTAGCTCAA ACCCACAAAT ATTTTGAAAT TTATGGCATA CTTTTAGAAT GCGTTTGATG	1080
CAACTATTT CCTTTAGGAA ATATTCACAA CAATCTAAGA CAATCAAAAA GTAGAAAATA	1140
GTTTGAAAAA AGGGATGTGG AGGACATCTT AATCAAATAT TTTCAGTTA AAACTTGAAA	1200
ATGAAAAAAC ACCCGAAAGG AAATGATTG TTCTTTAATA TGTCCTACAC AATGTGAATT	1260
TGAATTAGTT TGGTCATACTG GTATATCATA TGATTATAAA TAAAAAAAAT TAGCAAAAGA	1320
ATATAATTTA TAAATATTT TACACCATAAC CAAACACAAC CGCATTATAT ATAATCTAA	1380
TTATCATTAT CACCAGCATC AACATTATAA TGATCCCCCT ATGCCTGGGA ACGTCATTAT	1440
AGTTATTCTA ACAAGAGAAAG AAATTTGTT TTGACATCAG ACATCTAGTA TTATAACTCT	1500
AGTGGAGCTT ACCTTTCTT TTCCCTCTT TTTTCTTCT TAAAAAAATT ATCACTTTT	1560
AAATCTTGT AATTAGTTAA GCTTATCTAA ACAAGTTTT AAATTCATT CTTAAACGTC	1620
CATTACAATG TAATATAACT TAGTCGTCTC AATTAAACCA TTAATGTGAA ATATAAATCA	1680
AAAAAAGCCA AAGGGCGGTG GGACGGCGCC AATCATTGT CCTAGTCCAC TCAAATAAGG	1740
CCCATGGTCG GCAAAACCAA ACACAAAATG TGTTATTTT AATTTTTCC TCTTTTATTG	1800
TTAAAGTTGC AAAATGTGTT ATTTTGGTA AGACCTATG GATATATAAA GACAGGTTAT	1860
GTGAAACTTG GAAAACCATC AAGTTTTAAG CAAAACCTC TTAAGAACTT AAATTGAGCT	1920
TCTTTGGGG CATTTCCTA GTGAGAACTA AAA ATG GTG AGG ATT GCC TTT GGT Met Val Arg Ile Ala Phe Gly 1 5	1974
AGC ATT GGT GAC TCT TTT AGT GTT GGA TCA TTG AAG GCC TAT GTA GCT Ser Ile Gly Asp Ser Phe Ser Val Gly Ser Leu Lys Ala Tyr Val Ala 10 15 20	2022
GAG TTT ATT GCT ACT CTT CTC TTT GTG TTT GCT GGG GTT GGG TCT GCT Glu Phe Ile Ala Thr Leu Leu Phe Val Phe Ala Gly Val Gly Ser Ala 25 30 35	2070
ATA GCT TAT AGTAAGTAAC ACTTCTCTAA TTAAACTTGC ATGCTAACAT Ile Ala Tyr 40	2119
AAATACTTAA TCTGCTCTAG CACTAAATAG TAAAAAGAGC AATCAGGTGC ACTAAGGTCC	2179
CATTAATTGCACT GCCACGGAGT CTAGAGAAAG ACTAGACTGG CTCTATCATA	2239
TTCAATTATA CCTTACATT TACTAGATGC CGTTTCTCA ATCCATAACC GAAAACAACA	2299

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TAACTTTAC AGTTACACCA AGACTGCCTA ATTAACCTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTGCTTT	2359
GTGGGGTGAT TTTGTA GAT AAA TTG ACA GCA GAT GCA GCT CTT GAT CCA Asp Lys Leu Thr Ala Asp Ala Ala Leu Asp Pro 45 50	2408
GCT GGT CTA GTA GCA GTA GCT GTG GCT CAT GCA TTT GCA TTG TTT GTT Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Val Ala Val Ala His Ala Phe Ala Leu Phe Val 55 60 65	2456
GGG GTT TCC ATA GCA GCC AAT ATT TCA GGT GGC CAT TTG AAT CCA GCT Gly Val Ser Ile Ala Ala Asn Ile Ser Gly Gly His Leu Asn Pro Ala 70 75 80 85	2504
GTA ACT TTG GGA TTG GCT GTT GGT GGA AAC ATC ACC ATC TTG ACT GGC Val Thr Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Gly Gly Asn Ile Thr Ile Leu Thr Gly 90 95 100	2552
TTC TTC TAC TGG ATT GCC CAA TTG CTT GGC TCC ACA GTT GCT TGC CTC Phe Phe Tyr Trp Ile Ala Gln Leu Leu Gly Ser Thr Val Ala Cys Leu 105 110 115	2600
CTC CTC AAA TAC GTT ACT AAT GGA TTG GTATGTACTG CTATCATTTT Leu Leu Lys Tyr Val Thr Asn Gly Leu 120 125	2647
CAATCCATAT TATATGTCTT TTTATATTTT TCACAACCTTC AATAAAAAAA CAACTTTACC	2707
TAAGACCAGC CTAAGCCGTC GTATAGCCGT CCATCCAACC CTTTAAATTAA AAAAGAGCCG	2767
GCATAGTCAT AATATATGTA TATTCATGT AGAATATTG TATAATTAGT GTATATTGTA	2827
CGTATATCGA CTAGAAAAAA ATAAATAATG AATATGACTG TTTATTTGTA ATTGGAGTTG	2887
GGCCTCATAT GTTGGTTTTT GGCAG GCT GTT CCA ACC CAT GGA GTT GCT GCT Ala Val Pro Thr His Gly Val Ala Ala 130 135	2939
GGG CTC AAT GGA TTA CAA GGA GTG GTG ATG GAG ATA ATC ATA ACC TTT Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Gln Gly Val Val Met Glu Ile Ile Thr Phe 140 145 150	2987
GCA CTG GTC TAC ACT GTT TAT GCA ACA GCA GCA GAC CCT AAA AAG GGC Ala Leu Val Tyr Thr Val Tyr Ala Thr Ala Ala Asp Pro Lys Lys Gly 155 160 165	3035
TCA CTT GGA ACC ATT GCA CCC ATT GCA ATT GGG TTC ATT GTT GGG GCC Ser Leu Gly Thr Ile Ala Pro Ile Ala Ile Gly Phe Ile Val Gly Ala 170 175 180	3083
AAC ATT TTG GCA GCT GGT CCA TTC AGT GGT GGG TCA ATG AAC CCA GCT Asn Ile Leu Ala Ala Gly Pro Phe Ser Gly Gly Ser Met Asn Pro Ala 185 190 195	3131

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CGA TCA TTT GGG CCA GCT GTG GTT GCA GGA GAC TTT TCT CAA AAC TGG	3179
Arg Ser Phe Gly Pro Ala Val Val Ala Gly Asp Phe Ser Gln Asn Trp	
200 205 210 215	
ATC TAT TGG GCC GGC CCA CTC ATT GGT GGA GGA TTA GCT GGG TTT ATT	3227
Ile Tyr Trp Ala Gly Pro Leu Ile Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Phe Ile	
220 225 230	
TAT GGA GAT GTC TTT ATT GGA TGC CAC ACC CCA CTT CCA ACC TCA GAA	3275
Tyr Gly Asp Val Phe Ile Gly Cys His Thr Pro Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu	
235 240 245	
GAC TAT GCT TAAAACCTAA AAGAAGACAA GTCTGTCTTC AATGTTTCTT	3324
Asp Tyr Ala	
250	
TGTGTGTTT CAAATGCAAT GTTGATTTT AATTAAAGCT TTGTATATTA TGCTATGCAA	3384
CAAGTTGTT TCCAATGAAA TATCATGTTT TGGTTTCTTT TG	3426

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 250 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Met Val Arg Ile Ala Phe Gly Ser Ile Gly Asp Ser Phe Ser Val Gly	
1 5 10 15	
Ser Leu Lys Ala Tyr Val Ala Glu Phe Ile Ala Thr Leu Leu Phe Val	
20 25 30	
Phe Ala Gly Val Gly Ser Ala Ile Ala Tyr Asp Lys Leu Thr Ala Asp	
35 40 45	
Ala Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Val Ala Val Ala His Ala	
50 55 60	
Phe Ala Leu Phe Val Gly Val Ser Ile Ala Ala Asn Ile Ser Gly Gly	
65 70 75 80	
His Leu Asn Pro Ala Val Thr Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Gly Gly Asn Ile	
85 90 95	
Thr Ile Leu Thr Gly Phe Phe Tyr Trp Ile Ala Gln Leu Leu Gly Ser	
100 105 110	
Thr Val Ala Cys Leu Leu Lys Tyr Val Thr Asn Gly Leu Ala Val	
115 120 125	

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Pro Thr His Gly Val Ala Ala Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Gln Gly Val Val
130 135 140

Met Glu Ile Ile Ile Thr Phe Ala Leu Val Tyr Thr Val Tyr Ala Thr
145 150 155 160

Ala Ala Asp Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Leu Gly Thr Ile Ala Pro Ile Ala
165 170 175

Ile Gly Phe Ile Val Gly Ala Asn Ile Leu Ala Ala Gly Pro Phe Ser
180 185 190

Gly Gly Ser Met Asn Pro Ala Arg Ser Phe Gly Pro Ala Val Val Ala
195 200 205

Gly Asp Phe Ser Gln Asn Trp Ile Tyr Trp Ala Gly Pro Leu Ile Gly
210 215 220

Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Phe Ile Tyr Gly Asp Val Phe Ile Gly Cys His
225 230 235 240

Thr Pro Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu Asp Tyr Ala
245 250

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THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette, which construct comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction, a promoter operable in a plant cell, and a DNA comprising at least 15 nucleotides of a DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein in either (a) the opposite orientation for expression or (b) the proper orientation for expression.

2. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) isolated DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) isolated DNA which hybridizes to isolated DNA of (a) above and which encodes a nematode inducible transmembrane pore protein; and

(c) isolated DNA differing from the isolated DNAs of (a) and (b) above in nucleotide sequence due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, and which encode a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein.

3. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which DNA comprising at least 15 nucleotides of a DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein is a sense DNA in the proper orientation for expression.

4. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which DNA comprising at least 15 nucleotides of a DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein is an antisense DNA in the opposite orientation for expression.

5. A DNA construct according to claim 4, which antisense DNA includes an intron-exon junction.

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6. A DNA construct according to claim 4, which antisense DNA has the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:3.

7. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which promoter is constitutively active in plant cells.

8. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which promoter is selectively active in plant root tissue cells.

9. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which promoter is a Cauliflower Mosaic Virus 35S promoter.

10. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which promoter is activated by a plant-parasitic nematode.

11. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which promoter is a nematode-responsive element selected from the group consisting of:

(i) isolated DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:5; and

(ii) isolated DNA which hybridizes to isolated DNA of (i) above and which encodes a nematode responsive element.

12. A DNA construct according to claim 1, which promoter is an RB7 nematode-responsive element.

13. A DNA construct according to claim 1 carried by a plant transformation vector.

14. A DNA construct according to claim 1 carried by a plant transformation vector, which plant transformation vector is an *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* vector.

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15. A nematode-resistant transgenic plant comprising plant cells containing a DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette, which construct comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction, a promoter operable in said plant cells, and a DNA comprising at least 15 nucleotides of a DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein in either (a) the opposite orientation for expression or (b) the proper orientation for expression.

16. A plant according to claim 15, which plant is a dicot.

17. A plant according to claim 15, which plant is a dicot selected from the group consisting of tobacco, potato, soybean, peanuts, pineapple, and cotton.

18. A plant according to claim 15, which plant is a member of the family Solanaceae.

19. A plant according to claim 15, which DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) isolated DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) isolated DNA which hybridizes to isolated DNA of (a) above and which encodes a nematode inducible transmembrane pore protein; and

(c) isolated DNA differing from the isolated DNAs of (a) and (b) above in nucleotide sequence due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, and which encode a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein.

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20. A plant according to claim 15, which DNA comprising at least 15 nucleotides of a DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein is a sense DNA in the proper orientation for expression.

21. A plant according to claim 15, which DNA comprising at least 15 nucleotides of a DNA encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein is an antisense DNA in the opposite orientation for expression.

22. A plant according to claim 15, which promoter is constitutively active in plant cells.

23. A plant according to claim 15, which promoter is selectively active in plant root tissue cells.

24. A plant according to claim 15, which promoter is activated by a plant-parasitic nematode.

25. A plant according to claim 15, which promoter is a nematode-responsive element selected from the group consisting of:

(i) isolated DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:5; and

(ii) isolated DNA which hybridizes to isolated DNA of (i) above and which encodes a nematode responsive element.

26. A crop comprising a plurality of plants according to claim 15 planted together in an agricultural field.

27. A method of combatting a plant parasitic nematodes in an agricultural field, comprising planting the field with a crop of plants according to claim 15.

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28. A method of making a recombinant pathogen-resistant plant, said method comprising:

providing a plant cell capable of regeneration; transforming said plant cell with a DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette, which construct comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction, a promoter operable in said plant cell, and a DNA comprising at least 15 nucleotides of a DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein in either (a) the opposite orientation for expression or (b) the proper orientation for expression; and then

regenerating a recombinant nematode-resistant plant from said transformed plant cell.

29. A method according to claim 28, wherein said plant cell resides in a plant tissue capable of regeneration.

30. A method according to claim 28, wherein said transforming step is carried out by bombarding said plant cell with microparticles carrying said transcription cassette.

31. A method according to claim 28, wherein said transforming step is carried out by infecting said cells with an *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* containing a Ti plasmid carrying said transcription cassette.

32. A DNA construct comprising a transcription cassette, which construct comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction, a promoter operable in a plant cell, and a DNA encoding an enzymatic RNA molecule directed against the mRNA transcript of a DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein.

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33. A DNA construct according to claim 32, which DNA sequence encoding a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) isolated DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) isolated DNA which hybridizes to isolated DNA of (a) above and which encodes a nematode inducible transmembrane pore protein; and

(c) isolated DNA differing from the isolated DNAs of (a) and (b) above in nucleotide sequence due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, and which encode a nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein.

34. A DNA construct according to claim 32, which promoter is constitutively active in plant cells.

35. A DNA construct according to claim 32, which promoter is selectively active in plant root tissue cells.

36. A DNA construct according to claim 32, which promoter is activated by a plant-parasitic nematode.

37. A DNA construct according to claim 32, which promoter is a nematode-responsive element selected from the group consisting of:

(i) isolated DNA having the sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:5; and

(ii) isolated DNA which hybridizes to isolated DNA of (i) above and which encodes a nematode responsive element.

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38. A nematode-resistant transgenic plant comprising plant cells containing a DNA construct according to claim 32.

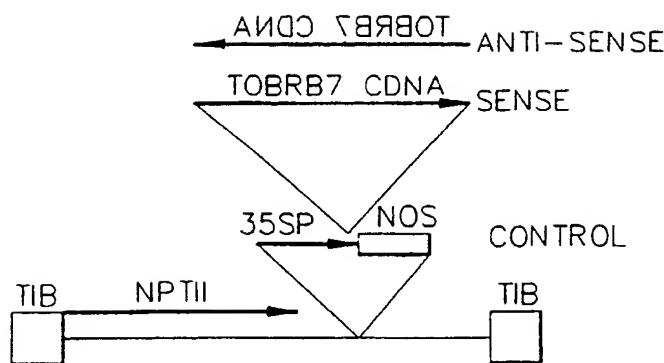
39. A crop comprising a plurality of plants according to claim 38 planted together in an agricultural field.

40. A method of combatting a plant parasitic nematodes in an agricultural field, comprising planting the field with a crop of plants according to claim 38.

41. A method of making a recombinant pathogen-resistant plant, said method comprising:

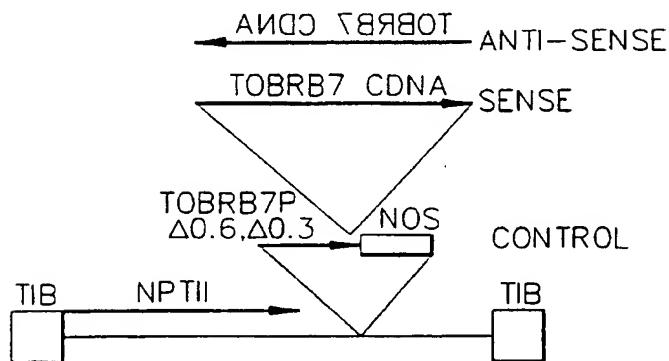
providing a plant cell capable of regeneration;
transforming said plant cell with a DNA construct according to claim 32; and then
regenerating a recombinant nematode-resistant plant from said transformed plant cell.

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CONSTITUTIVE EXPRESSION OF SENSE AND ANTI-SENSE TOBRB7

FIG. 1.



TISSUE-SPECIFIC EXPRESSION OF SENSE AND ANTI-SENSE TOBRB7

FIG. 2.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int: Int Application No
PCT/US 94/00217

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 C12N15/82 A01H5/00 A01N65/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 5 C12N C07K A01H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	THE PLANT CELL vol. 3 , 1991 pages 371 - 382 Y.T. YAMAMOTO ET AL.; 'Characterization of cis-acting sequences regulating root-specific gene expression in tobacco' *pages 372, 374 and 375* ---	1-3, 7-20, 22-26
A	WO,A,92 04493 (THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS) 19 March 1992 *claims* ---	1
A	WO,A,92 21757 (PLANT GENETIC SYSTEMS, N.V.) 10 December 1992 *claims* ---	1 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of mailing of the international search report

6 June 1994

24. 6. 94

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Authorized officer

Yeats, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 94/00217

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	WO,A,93 06710 (NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY) 15 April 1993 *whole document* ---	1-3, 7-20, 22-31
P,X	WO,A,93 10251 (MOGEN INTERNATIONAL N.V.) 27 May 1993 *pages 9-30; example III, m) - r); claims* ---	1-31
P,X	SCIENCE vol. 263 , 1994 pages 221 - 223 C.H. OPPERMANN ET AL.; 'Root-knot nematode-directed expression of a plant root-specific gene' *whole document* -----	1-41

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No	
PCT/US 94/00217	

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A-9204493	19-03-92	CN-A-	1060322	15-04-92
		EP-A-	0500862	02-09-92
		JP-T-	5502403	28-04-93
		PT-A-	98835	30-11-93
		US-A-	5259329	09-11-93
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WO-A-9221757	10-12-92	CA-A-	2110169	10-12-92
		EP-A-	0586612	16-03-94
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WO-A-9306710	15-04-93	AU-A-	2872692	03-05-93
		CA-A-	2112999	15-04-93
		PT-A-	100930	29-10-93
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WO-A-9310251	27-05-93	AU-A-	2928492	15-06-93
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